

WAR NEWS.

The Confederates, on Tuesday night, successfully accomplished another attack on the right flank of the Federal army, this time advancing so far as Manassas Junction. The first attack was made at Bristoe Station, four miles beyond Manassas, where a train was fired into, but with what effect is not known. At the Junction the Federal guard consisted of a cavalry regiment, two companies of infantry, and a battery of artillery. The greater portion of the infantry and artillery were reported to have been captured, and the latter turned upon the Federal troops during the fight which took place. Four trains of empty cars are believed to have been captured by the Confederates. As soon as information of the affair reached Fairfax Station, reinforcements were dispatched under Gen. Sturgis to attack the Confederates, whose force was variously estimated at from five hundred to two thousand. It is reported that much artillery firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Manassas, leading to the belief that an engagement was going on. Another report was in circulation in Washington yesterday that five of the trains of cars containing the troops sent up were captured.

A combined land and naval expedition, sent down the Mississippi by Gen. Curtis and Com. Davis, succeeded in capturing a Confederate transport with a cargo of arms and ammunition. On the land, a Confederate force was pursued to Monroe, La., and the depot at that place burned. Telegraph communication between Vicksburg and Little Rock and Providence, La., was cut off. A portion of the force, with rams, entered the Yazoo river, and captured a battery, the garrison not making any effort to defend it. A dispatch published in Southern papers partially confirms these statements, stating that only five hundred stand of arms were captured on the transport, and stating that the guns taken on the Yazoo were unmounted.

Fort Donelson is still in the hands of the Federal troops.

A skirmish with a Confederate force occurred near Henderson, Ky., on Monday, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates, with a loss of five killed. The Federal casualties were six wounded. On the same day a guerilla camp, near Danville, was broken up, and three of the men killed and eight wounded. It is stated that since the promulgation of the order to draft for the United States army, large numbers of men have left Kentucky to join the Confederates.

Col. Morgan is reported to be still at Huntsville with two thousand men. A party of his troops visited Scottsville on Monday, and made several arrests, and carried off a large quantity of goods. Great excitement prevailed in the neighboring town of Glasgow.

An engagement took place on the 24th in Missouri, near Cape Girardeau, between two hundred Federal troops and three hundred and fifty Confederates, resulting in the defeat of the latter. Thirty were killed and the camp equipment of the army taken.

On Saturday last, a train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston railroad was destroyed by a band of four hundred Confederates. The train was in charge of a detachment of Federal troops, whose loss was two wounded and two missing. The Confederates lost eight killed.

Nine or ten buildings, mostly used for government storage, at Rappahannock station, were destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, as well as all the government property which could not be removed, consisting of corn, oats, hay, and a small quantity of ammunition.

BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.—*"Multum in Parvo."*—The New York papers say that "the season" at Saratoga has been "fashionable" to a degree, and visitors never so numerous; ditto at Niagara and Newport.—The Northern newspapers are discussing the recent letters between President Lincoln and Horace Greeley.—The reported capture by Gen. Sigel of two regiments of Confederates, though reiterated in a few quarters, is contradicted in some of the Northern papers, and not credited in others.—The N. Y. Express complains of some General in the Federal army, who suffered his soldiers to destroy the interior of a church on the recent march from Harrison's Landing to Williamsburg; the name of the officer is not given.—The N. Y. Commercial states that by the beginning of October, ten or twelve iron-clad U. S. steamers will be afloat, and a large number of light draught gun-boats are under way; it adds that Gen. Halleck looks first to the capture of Richmond; that effected, the Mississippi river, the ports of Mobile, Savannah and Charleston will be looked after.—Gov. Pierpont, of Va., is in Washington.—The New York World has a very severe article on Gen. Pope.—The person who found the body of Mrs. Scott, wife of Col. Scott, U. S. A. (late lost by the accident to the steamer West Point, on the lower Potomac), had it interred on the Virginia shore, first securing the jewelry on the person of the deceased, and handing it over to the sheriff of Westmoreland county, who returned the articles to Col. Scott.—Robt. Smalls, the colored man, who carried off and gave up to Admiral Dupont the Confederate gun-boat Planter, says he is now in the service of the U. S. Navy, where he wishes to stay till the war is over.—Recruiting is going on briskly in the Eastern States, but the Boston and New York city papers are urging the people in those cities to come up faster.—The Washington Republican severely criticises the military conduct of Gen. Buell.—A machine having been invented and put in operation for clipping treasury notes, it is indicated that the services of the large number of women now engaged in that business at the department, will not be required much longer.

It is said that the last steamer from Europe brought a request from Mr. Dayton, at Paris, asking to be recalled. It is believed that the President will be very glad to get rid of Mr. Dayton in this way, in order that he may be at liberty to appoint as Minister to France some one who at least can speak the French language. The ignorance of Mr. Dayton in this respect has kept the government in the dark about many matters of vital importance.

It is asserted in newspapers published in the great maritime cities of France that the French government has ordered the armament of a squadron of reserve, and that the line-of-battle ships Wagram and Tean Bart, the frigates Danae, Nemesis, L'Isly, La Sibylle, and the gunboat La Tourmente, are getting ready for active service.

Latest from Europe.

The Persia has arrived with dates to the 16th. Flour has declined.

It is denied that the Tuscarora left Kingston by government orders, and it is rumored that she received a telegram from Liverpool "that the rebel steamer '290' was in the channel." Hence her departure. She was expected back at Kingston.

The Times continues to give a gloomy picture of American affairs. There is, according to its view, no likelihood of a termination of the war by ordinary causes, the only chance of peace being a sudden and unexpected interference of common sense.

The Morning Post regards drafting as an issue in which failure would be ruin—certain and definite.

The Daily News attacks Earl Russell's response to Mr. Seward as inconsistent with dignity and self-respect. It argues that after Mr. Roebuck's unparalleled insult to Northerners before the prime minister at Sheffield, the less said about hostile demonstrations the better.

The Army and Navy Gazette regards the military prospects of the South as less hopeful, and thinks they should be making offensive demonstrations before the new Northern levies are brought into the field.

The New York correspondent of the Times charges the North with a loss of enthusiasm, and says that if some signal humiliation befell McClellan or Pope, the independence of the South would be secured.

The French Emperor made no speech at the fete. He reviewed the National Guard on the 14th, the first time since the coup d'etat.

The Patrie thinks that after the French occupy the City of Mexico, Spain may propose to again place the Mexican question on the basis of the London convention.

The Times has an editorial combatting and denying all Mr. Seward's promises in his last dispatch to Mr. Adams, and dissenting from his conclusions. It reiterates its arguments against any interference, and proclaims that England is no obstacle in the way of peace.—The true obstacle, it says, is to be found in those who stimulate the passions they ought to allay, and urge on with all their might the catastrophe which they clearly foresee, and are yet able to prevent.

The news relating to Garibaldi is very vague and contradictory. No collision is yet reported.

A New Orleans correspondent, announces the departure of the French Consul, Count Mejan, from that city, (after an interview with Gen. Butler,) with a view to lay his case before the French Minister at Washington. The Count has arrived at New York. The Consul's grievance is, that Gen. B. has compelled French subjects, to give up all their private arms.

An invitation has been extended to Archbishop Hughes, of New York, to address the people of Boston some time during the present week.

Charles E. Mix, Acting Indian Commissioner, received a letter yesterday from Superintendent Thompson, St. Cloud, Minnesota, dated August 20th, stating that Agent Webb, with sixteen men, had pursued "Hole-in-the-Day" across the river, had been fired upon, returned the fire, and shot the Chief, who ran a short distance, fell, recovered himself and ran again, and again fell, when some of his tribe came to his assistance and carried him into the woods.